New Spring and Summer
CLOTHING.

LATEST STYLES
AT CUNNINGHAM'S

Chambersburg Street, Gettysburg, Penn'a.

ALL kinds and styles of Clothing for Men and Boys' wear. Also, ... Hats, ... Underclothing, Collars, Suspenders, Neckties, Hosiery, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Notions, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.

MERCHANT TAILORING

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Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds,

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J. CUNNINGHAM.

HOWE'S
ARABIAN MILK CURE
FOR
CONSUMPTION
... THROAT, CHEST & LUNGS.

[illegible]

DR. HOWE'S
[illegible]
TONIC BLOOD PURIFIER,

[illegible]

... LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLOOD ...

[illegible]

ADAMS COUNTY
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

[illegible]

DR. WALKER'S
CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS.
Purely Vegetable.

[illegible]

NORRIS' if you want a fashionable HAT or CAP.



The Gettysburg Compiler
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY H. J. STAHLE.

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OFFICE on Baltimore street, a few doors above the Court-House, on the opposite side, with "Gettysburg Compiler Office" on the building.


# Gettysburg Compiler.


H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1872.

NUMBER 42. FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.



## Attornies, Physicians, &c.

**Dr. W. J. McClure,**
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR. Having permanently located in New Oxford, will practice his profession in all its branches. His friends and all others desiring his professional services are requested to call and consult him at his office, in Hanover street.
May 20, 1867. tf

**Dr. F. C. Wolf,**
HAVING LOCATED AT EAST BERLIN, ADAMS COUNTY, Hopes by strict attention to his professional duties he may merit a share of the public patronage.
April 2, 1866. tf

**Dr. J. L. Baehr,**
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, MIDDLETOWN, Adams county, Pa. Office in Centre Square. Will promptly attend to all calls, unless otherwise professionally engaged.
Nov. 7, 1868. tf

**Dr. T. T. Tate**
HAS resumed the Practice of Medicine in Gettysburg. Office at his residence, on Chambersburg Street, recently occupied by Mrs. Petrie.
March 8, 1872. tf

**Dr. Walter H. O'Neal,**
OFFICE with his father, BALTIMORE Street, near High, Gettysburg, Pa.
April 1, 1871. tf

**J. C. Neely,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Office at his residence, in Carlisle street, Gettysburg, April 22, 1870. tf

**Jacob A. Kitzmiller,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will promptly attend to collections and all other legal business entrusted to him. He can be found during business hours at the Post-office, opposite the Court house.
Aug. 25, 1871. tf

**John M. Krauth,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Collection and all legal business promptly attended to. Office on Baltimore street, south of the Court house.
July 16, 1869. tf

**D. McConaughy,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW, office one door west of Buehler's Drug Store, Chambersburg street. Special attention given to suits, collections and settlement of estates. All legal business and claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and Damages against United States, at all times promptly and efficiently attended to.
Land Warrants located, and choice Farms for sale in Iowa and other Western states.
July 16, 1869. tf

**W. A. Duncan,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Office in North west corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Penna.
April 1, 1870. tf

W. M. FOLLEY. H. H. WOODS.
**McClean & Woods,**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA. Office on Baltimore street, in the room heretofore occupied by the late firm of M. & W. McClean.
Nov. 18, 1870. tf

**Edward B. Buehler,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

**J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,**
DENTIST. His office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Dr. C. Horner's office, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, D. D.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

## WATCHES!! WATCHES!!

[illegible]

JOHN W. TIPTON,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
[illegible]

## NEW GOODS!
And New Firm, at Arendtsville.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.,

[illegible]

COVER & RAFFENSPERGER.
☞Also a lot of good Chestnut Rails for sale.
April 15, 1870. tf

## WILLIAM CHRITZMAN,
GETTYSBURG, PA.
Carpenter & Contractor.

Having removed to my new Shop
On Washington Street, between Middle and Chambersburg Streets,

and provided with Steam Power, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of work for building purposes, of the best material and as neatly and cheaply as it can be done at any other establishment in the county. Experienced hands always in readiness and work executed with promptness and dispatch.
☞Thankful for past favors, I hope by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
April 26, 1867. tf

## Hardware and Groceries.
GEORGE SWEITZER,
CARLISLE ST., NEAR RAILROAD, GETTYSBURG,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HARDWARE,
Nails, Locks, Glass, Paints, Oils, Brushes of all kinds, &c. He calls the attention of Blacksmiths to his assortment of Iron, Steel Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, &c.
GROCERIES,
Such as Coffees, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Syrups, Vinegar, Soaps, &c., all of which he will constantly keep on hand, and sell low for cash. Give us a call. Don't forget to call and examine my stock of goods.
[illegible]

## FARM IMPLEMENTS.
WILLOUGHBY'S
GUM SPRING DRILL.
THE best Drill in use, will sow all kinds of grain without changing any part of the Drill.
Can furnish them with or without the GUANO ATTACHMENT.
I am also agent for ... Also, the
*Harrisburg Planing Mill,*
made in New York. Equally as good as the mills formerly sold in this county.
SEPARATORS AND THRESHERS, CLOVER HULLERS, STEEL PLOUGHS, &c., FARMING IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY.
WM. WIBLE.
Aug. 1, 1868.

## A First-Rate Farm
AT PRIVATE SALE.
WITHIN two miles of Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg road, with all necessary improvements, and in prime order. I will sell from 100 to 180 Acres, to suit purchasers.
Terms reasonable. For further information apply to WM. WIBLE, Gettysburg, Pa.
Sept. 27, 1867. tf

## Hall in New Oxford.
THE undersigned has erected, in NEW OXFORD, Adams county, Pa., a commodious and comfortable HALL for the accommodation of CONCERTS, EXHIBITIONS, COTILLION PARTIES, &c. His terms will always be found reasonable. Apply to or address J. H. WHEST, New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.
Feb. 10, 1871. tf

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

### Susquehanna, Gettysburg and Potomac Railroad.
TIME TABLE.
ON and after June 17th trains on the S. G. and P. Railway will run as follows:
EASTWARD.
FIRST MAIL leaves Gettysburg at 9.00 A. M., Granite 9.12, Guldens 9.15, New Oxford 9.30, Valley 9.45, Hanover at 9.50, Hanover Junction 10.35, A. M. Baltimore 1.15, P. M., York 11.35, A. M., Harrisburg 1.00, P. M., Philadelphia 6.50, P. M., via Harrisburg or Columbia New York 10.05, P. M.
SECOND EXPRESS leaves Gettysburg at 1.05 P. M., Granite 1.15, Guldens 1.18, New Oxford 1.32, Hanover 1.50, arrives at Hanover Junction at 2.30, Baltimore 6.31, York 3.20, Harrisburg 4.25, Pittsburgh 1.30, A. M., Philadelphia via Columbia 9.30, P. M., New York 6.30, A. M.
THIRD MIXED leaves Gettysburg at 1.45, P. M., Granite 2.00, Guldens 2.06, Oxford 2.32, arrives at Hanover at 3.10, P. M., leaves at 3 20, Hanover Junction 4.00, York 6.15, Harrisburg 7.10, P. M.
WESTWARD.
MIXED leaves Harrisburg at 6.05, A. M., York 7.25, A. M., Hanover Junction 7.30, Hanover 1.00, Oxford 9.46, Guldens 10.10, Granite 10.15, Gettysburg 10.30, A. M.
SECOND EXPRESS leave Harrisburg at 10.15 A. M., York 11.15, Baltimore 8.30, Hanover Junction 11.40, Hanover 12.00, Oxford 12.25, Guldens 12.39, Gettysburg 12.55, P. M.
THIRD MAIL leaves Harrisburg 2.15, P. M., York 3.37, Baltimore 12.40, Hanover Junction 4.12, Hanover 4.50, Oxford 5.17, Guldens 5.32, Granite 5.35, arrive at Gettysburg 5.47, P. M.
H. D. SCOTT, Ticket Agent.
Gettysburg, June 28, 1872. tf

### Hanover Branch Railroad.
TRAINS now run on the Hanover Branch Railroad as follows:
FIRST TRAIN leaves Hanover at 6.10, A. M., connecting at the Junction with the "Buffalo Express" train on the Northern Central Railway, which arrives at Baltimore at 9.15.
SECOND TRAIN leaves at 9.0 o'clock, A. M., connecting at the Junction with the "Mail Train" North, which arrives at York at 11.30, A. M.
THIRD TRAIN leaves at 2.35, P. M., connecting with the "Mail Train" South, which arrives at Baltimore at 6, P. M.
JOSEPH LEIB, Agent.
March 22, 1872. tf

### Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
DOUBLE track route running between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Trains leaving Gettysburg make the following connections with this Trunk line:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gettysburg | leave at | 7.10 a. m., and | 1.00 p. m. |
| Hanover June. | arrive | 10.00 " | 2.? " |
| " " | leave | 10 ? " | 9.10 " |
| Harrisburg | arrive | 12 ? p. m. | 11 1? " |
| " | leave | 2.50 " | 3.00 a. m. |
| Philadelphia | arrive | 6.30 " | 8.10 " |
| Harrisburg | leave | 1 1? " | 12.20 " |
| Pittsburg | arrive | 1.50 a. m. | 9.10 " |

At Philadelphia close connections are made with the trains for New York, Boston, and all Eastern Cities. At Pittsburg connections are made in the New Union Depot with the trains for all Western points.
☞For further information apply to
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.
HENRY W. GWINNER, Gen. Pass. Ag't., Phila.
March 22, 1872. tf

### Northern Central Railway.
ON and after Nov. 26, 1871, Trains will leave Hanover Junction as follows:
NORTHWARD.
Mail at 12.?? A. M.
Fast Line 7 ?? P. M.
York Accommodation 7.47 P. M.
Niagara Express 9.?? A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation 5.56 P. M.
Pacific Express 11.?? P. M.
Buffalo Express 9.08 P. M.
SOUTHWARD.
Pacific Express 1.?? P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation 8.21 A. M.
Buffalo Express 6.?? A. M.
Mail 1.18 P. M.
Niagara Express 9.07 P. M.
Cincinnati Express 12.21 A. M.
York Accommodation 11.?? A. M.
EDW. S. YOUNG, Gen. Pass. Agent, Baltimore, Md.
Dec. 1, 1871. tf

## CENTRAL HOTEL,
NEAR THE COURT-HOUSE,
GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.
THE undersigned has leased the Hotel on Baltimore street, two doors south of the Court house, in Gettysburg, Pa., and intends to keep it in the best style for the accommodation of the local and traveling public. He has had much experience in the business, and knows what he says when he promises entire satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His table will always have the best of the market, and his bar the best of liquors, his chambers will be found large, clean and inviting.
Stabling in care of an attentive ostler, attached to the Hotel.
Give the "Central" a call. Charges reasonable and accommodations good.
GEORGE SNYDER.
April 26, 1872. tf

## WASHINGTON HOTEL,
Corner of Carlisle and Railroad Streets,
GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.
THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that old established stand, the
WASHINGTON HOUSE,
on the corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets, Gettysburg, where he will be glad to have a share of the public's patronage, pledging himself to spare no effort that may add to the comfort and satisfaction of his guests. He has much experience in the business, and flatters himself that he "knows how to keep a hotel." His table will always have the best of the market; his chambers will be found comfortable; and his bar will be supplied with pure liquors. Extensive stabling, with a good ostler, connected with the Hotel. The local as well as traveling public are invited to give the "Washington" a trial. Charges moderate.
ISAAC B. HOUSER.
April 15, 1872. tf

## EAGLE HOTEL,
NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.
THE undersigned, having purchased the Martin Hotel property, in New Oxford, Adams county, will conduct it in future, under the name of the "Eagle Hotel." He pledges himself to spare no effort for the comfort of his guests. His table shall have the best the market can afford, and his bar the choicest liquors. His chambers are spacious and cannot fail to give satisfaction. There is commodious stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by a reliable and accommodating ostler. The proprietor hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage, and will always try to deserve it. Remember the "Eagle," in the northeast corner of the Diamond, New Oxford.
J. H. WHEST.
March 13, 1868. tf

## KEYSTONE HOUSE,
CHAMBERSBURG ST., GETTYSBURG, PA.
*WM. E. MYERS, PROPRIETOR.*
THIS is a new House, fitted up in the most approved style. Its location is pleasant, central and convenient. Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and comfort of guests. The Table will always have the best of the market, and the Bar the best of wines and liquors.
This Hotel is now open for the entertainment of the public, and a share of patronage is solicited. No effort will be spared to render satisfaction.
FREE HACK to and from the Depot.
BILLIARD ROOM attached to the Hotel.
Jan. 11, 1867. tf

## GLOBE INN,
YORK STREET, NEAR THE DIAMOND,
**Gettysburg, Penn'a.**
THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His Table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive ostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square.
FRANKLIN S. RAMER.
Aug. 13, 1869. tf

## MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
N. Fourth Street, between Market and Arch,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Remodeled, re-furnished and re-fitted. The rooms have been newly fitted up with costly walnut and marble-top furniture, new spring beds and are carpeted with Brussels. The parlors are elegantly furnished; magnificent chandeliers having been added, and the rooms for ladies are especially fitted up with a view both to comfort and elegance. The proprietors are determined to deserve the patronage of the public.
HAGAR, DASH & CO., Proprietors.
June 9, 1871. 1y

## HOFFMAN'S SALOON,
CARLISLE STREET, GETTYSBURG, PA.
THE celebrated SHREWSBURY LAGER, also PRIME ALE, with Switzer Cheese, Rye Bread, Pretzels, Boiled Eggs, &c., can be had at Hoffman's Saloon, in Carlisle street. Everything of the best, and guests promptly and satisfactorily served.
May 7, 1869. tf


# Miscellaneous.

## National Democratic Convention.

### LARGE ATTENDANCE—CONFIDENCE AND ENTHUSIASM.

### SPEECH OF HON. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE.

### NOMINATION OF GREELEY AND BROWN.

### ADOPTION OF THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

The city of Baltimore was selected by the Executive Committee as the place, and July 9th fixed as the time, for the holding of the National Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Delegates commenced arriving days in advance, and by Tuesday the monumental city was crowded with strangers from all parts of the country. Ford's new Opera House, rearranged and decorated at a heavy expense, was used for the meeting of the Convention. Visiting clubs, with music and banners, added no little to the general stir and enthusiasm.

At 12 M. on Tuesday, July 9, Hon. August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, called the Convention to order, and addressed it as follows:

MR. BELMONT'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMAN OF THE CONVENTION—It is again my privilege to welcome the delegates of the National Democracy who have met for the purpose of presenting to the American people candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and for whom they solicit the suffrages of the Conservative Democratic voters of this great Republic. [Applause.]

At our last Convention, on the 4th of July, 1868, I predicted that the election of General Grant would result in the gradual usurpation of all the functions of the Government by the Executive and by Congress to be enforced by the bayonets of a military despotism.

The vast majority of the people of the United States have witnessed, with grief and sorrow, the correctness of that prediction, and they look forward with fear and apprehension to the dangers which threaten us by the re-election of General Grant, if by the re-election of Grant the policy thus far pursued by the Radical party can be continued. [Applause.] The thinking men of both parties have become alive to the fact that we are living under a military despotism, over-riding the civil authorities in many of the States of the Union; and that by the enactment of arbitrary and unconstitutional laws by the majority in Congress the rights of these States are infringed and trampled upon, and that *Cæsarism* and centralization are undermining the very foundations of our Federal system, and are sapping away the bulwarks erected by the wisdom of the fathers of the Republic. [Applause.]

This condition of things has become so apparent that the wisest and best men of the Republican party have severed themselves from the Radical wing [great applause,] which is trying again to fasten another four years reign of corruption, usurpation and tyranny upon our country [applause,] and whatever individual opinions we may entertain as to the choice of the candidate whom they have selected in opposition to General Grant, there cannot be any doubt of the patriotic impulses which dictated their action. [Great applause.] Nor can any fault be found with the platform of principles upon which they have placed their candidates. The resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention are all that the country requires, and must command the hearty support of every patriot throughout the vast extent of this land. [Applause.] In the struggle which is before us, we must look to principles and not to men, [applause,] and I trust that no personal or political predilections or prejudices will deter us from doing our duty to the American people. [Applause.] General Grant has been a good and faithful soldier during the civil war, and by his indomitable courage has crowned the Union arms with victory, and the American people have rewarded his services with the most unbounded generosity.

I will concede that when he took the Presidential chair his intentions were good and patriotic, but he has most sadly and signally failed in the discharge of those high duties imposed upon him by the confidence of a grateful people.

He is at this moment the very personification of the misrule which oppresses us, and his re-election will be fraught with the most deplorable consequences to the safety of the Republic, and will endanger the liberties of the American people. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.]

On the other hand, Mr. Greeley [tremendous cheering, the entire assembly rising to their feet and cheering, and waving their handkerchiefs for several minutes, after which three cheers were given for Horace Greeley,] has heretofore been the bitter opponent of the Democratic party, but he represents to-day the National and Constitutional principles of the Cincinnati platform, [great applause and cheering,] and by his noble and manly letter of acceptance he has shown that he is fully alive to their spirit, and means, if elected, to carry them out honestly and faithfully. [Great applause.] The American people look with deep solicitude to your deliberations. It is for you to free them from the evils under which they are suffering, and in order to attain that end you must offer as a sacrifice every political predilection and tradition. However much you and I might desire to fight the coming battle for our rights and liberties under one of the trusted leaders of the Democratic party, you must discard all considerations of party tradition if the selection of a good and wise man outside of our own ranks offers greater chances of success. [Great applause.]

You must remember that you are here not only as Democrats but as citizens of our common country, and that no sacrifice can be too great which it demands at your hands.

And now, gentlemen, before I propose for your acceptance the temporary chairman of this Convention, permit me to detain you one moment longer by a few words of an entirely personal character. [Cries of "go on."]

With my present action terminates my official functions as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, an office which by the confidence of my constituents, and by the courtesy of my colleagues, I have held for twelve consecutive years. During all that time I have striven with honest zeal, and with what capacity and energy God has given me to do my duty faithfully [great applause,] and to render myself worthy of the great trust confided to me.

I retire now from the position which I have held, to take my place in the rank and file of that great party whose national, constitutional and conservative principles have claimed my unwavering allegiance for the last thirty years, and as long as the Almighty will give me life I shall never falter in my devotion and love to our party and our country. [Great applause.]

Gentlemen, by the direction of the National Executive Committee I have the honor to propose to you for your temorary Chairman a distinguished and venerable son of the State of Virginia [great applause,] and a grandson of the patriot and statesman, Thomas Jefferson. [Great applause.]

It is a most auspicious omen that a cion of the author of the Declaration of Independence should inaugurate the struggles of the Democracy for the rights and liberties of American citizens, and against oppression and tyranny in every section of our fair land.

Gentlemen, I propose to you the Hon. Thomas Jefferson Randolph. All these in favor will say aye.

The nomination was received with acclamation.

The mention of the name of Hon. Thomas Jefferson Randolph by Mr. Belmont, as the venerable Virginian and grandson of Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, was received with another burst of applause. When Mr. Randolph took the chair his towering, gigantic form, his venerable, but still vigorous appearance, his historical family and Democratic genealogy, presented one of the most interesting pictures which has ever been beheld in any of our modern conventions. Everybody felt that it was meet and right that the worthy grandson of Thomas Jefferson should fill the station he was unanimously called on to assume.

As soon as order was restored, Mr. Randolph came forward and said:

REMARKS OF MR. RANDOLPH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: In rendering my acknowledgments for the high honor, unexpected and unsolicited, which you have conferred on me, I am aware that it is not due to any personal merit of my own. I look upon it as a token of respect to the State from which I come, [applause] and other adventitious circumstances. I am, perhaps, the oldest member of this Convention. [Applause.]

For 80 years I have been attached to the Democratic-Republican party. I have a lively and distinct recollection of all the Presidential contests, from the first of Jefferson down to the present time. [Applause.] I can say with truth that I do not remember any occasion which involved so much the personal rights, the rights of local self government, integrity, and constitutional freedom, and which appeals to the people and to the party for such calm and such earnest recurrence to fundamental principles.

Gentlemen, it appears to me that the duty of this party, and duty of this hour, is to wrest the Government from the despotic and corrupt holders, and place it in honest hands—[applause]—and to restore everywhere every citizen to the proud consciousness of personal rights—[applause]—restore to the States in perfect integrity the right of local government. [Applause.] When you have done this, with a full recognition of the supremacy of civil constitutional government and law, it appears to me, gentlemen, that you will have done your duty.

The Chairman here introduced to the Convention the Rev. Henry Slicer, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who made the following

PRAYER:

Almighty God! Maker of all things, Mediator and Preserver, Judge of all men, we come before Thee with hearts full of gratitude for the mercies which have been lavished on us in the past, and at present, and with hope and confidence in God for the future. We thank Thee for all Thy mercies shown to our revolutionary fathers. In the darkest days of our colonial history, Thou didst guide them with a pillar of fire by night and the pillar of the cloud by day, and didst enable them, under Thy guidance, to achieve success in the first war of independence. And when peace had been procured, Thou didst favor them with wisdom and patriotism to lay broad and deep the foundation of the great Government which has been preserved by Thy prudence to bless them and their posterity. We look to Thee for the guidance of this body, called together from the mountains of Vermont and from the savannahs of the South; from the West and from the East; called together in council to devise ways and means to meet the emergency that is now upon the country; and we pray God to give this Convention that wisdom which is profitable to direct.

Oh, that Thy blessing may come down upon our whole country, united through East and West, North and South, as a common brotherhood, that the time may speedily come when there shall be no North, no South, no East, no West, known in this broad land; but when the American people shall become free, prosperous and happy.

We pray for Thy blessing upon all who are in the General and in the State Governments, and we pray God that the civil and religious liberties of this nation, and that the Constitution, the organic law of this nation, may endure as long as the sun and moon endureth. Hear us in a heavenly and merciful acceptance; give us in Thine own good time a quiet hour to meet death in, and through infinite riches and mercy and grace in the Mediator, give us a home sanctified in Christ. Amen.

Mr. Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, was elected temporary Secretary, and Mr. O. E. Perrin, of New York, Reading Secretary.

A resolution of thanks to Mr. Belmont, for his long and able services, was introduced and passed.

Committees on Credentials and Organization were then ordered, each State to have a member. Pennsylvania placed C. L. Lamberton on the former and James Burns on the latter.

At the afternoon session, the committee on credentials reported the permanent officers, with Hon. James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, as President, and a Vice President and Secretary from each State—from Pennsylvania, Wm. McMullin Vice President and Wm. M. Randall Secretary. The mention of Mr. Doolittle's name was received with long and loud applause. When order was restored, he spoke as follows:

MR. DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH.

*Gentlemen of the Convention:*

I thank you for this great honor; words can hardly tell how much. But you will allow me to pass at once from what is personal to speak of the great occasion, the duty, and the purpose which brings us here.

Two years ago, nearly five years after the bloody period of the civil war had closed, the Liberal Republicans of Missouri [applause] feeling keenly all the evils of proscription, of test-oaths, the hates and strifes which the passions of war had left upon them long after the war itself had ceased, and feeling no less keenly the Executive Federal dictation in their local elections, determined to organize a movement to restore equal rights to all our citizens, white as well as black, to restore local self-government, and to arrest the further centralization of Federal power.

They said this thing has gone far enough, if not already too far; that the time had come when all honest and patriotic Republicans must say "halt!" and reassert the vital doctrine of Republican Government; that under the Constitution the powers of the Federal Government are defined and limited [applause] and that the people of the States have the right to govern themselves in their own domestic affairs upon the basis of an equality of all the States before the higher law, before the constitution, and the equality of all men before the law, of universal loyalty, amnesty, suffrage and peace, taking no steps backward, taking no right and no franchise which had been secured to the blacks, pledging themselves to support them all in their full vigor. They, at the same time demanded, in the name of peace, in the name of liberty, in the name of Republican government itself, that freedom and equal rights should be restored to the white people of this country, [great applause.] They organized nearly 40,000 strong, and called upon B. Gratz Brown to lead the movement, [great applause;] they placed him in nomination for Governor, and then, what followed? 80,000 Democratic Republicans [great applause,] looking upon the success of that movement as above any party triumph, resolved to sustain it with their whole strength.

Love of country, love of Republican liberty, love of the equal rights of all men, inspired that union, and brought men to act together who had been politically opposed to each other all their lives upon other questions and in other times, and that without violating their honor, logic, conscience or consistency on either side. This patriotic action was based upon higher grounds than ordinarily control political action. Even those who had fought against each other in battle clasp hands over the bloody chasm [great applause,] and side by side like brothers, with hearts beating in unison, and beating strong with the same high purpose, they helped to bear its flag to a glorious victory. [Great applause.]

That, gentlemen, is Liberal Republicanism, and that is Democratic Republicanism. [Great applause.]

The victory which came from that union was the end of proscription, test oaths, all hates and strifes, and of all disloyalty. In a word, the real end of the civil war came with that victory, and did not come until then, in Missouri. It redeemed that State; it gave the rights of freemen to 70,000 men of our own race and kindred. Missouri is now a free State in this Union, with all her rights, dignity and equality under the Constitution. Not one murmur of disloyalty is anywhere heard. By that union, Federal dictation in Missouri in their local elections was overthrown. By that union strife and hate have given place to peace and good will. By that union, liberty with equal rights for all have given to the State unbounded prosperity and to her people joy almost unspeakable. [Applause.] So great was their joy, and so complete their success, that the Liberal Republicans of that State were not content without making an effort to extend the same union of Liberal and Democratic Republicans, and with it the same blessings of liberty, peace and fraternity to all the other States. [Applause.]

Accordingly, in State Convention on the 24th of March last, they resolved to invite the Liberal Republicans in all the States to meet them in mass Convention in Cincinnati on the 1st day of May. That invitation was accepted. There was indeed a great responsibility. They came by thousands in such vast numbers that a delegated Convention to represent all the States was formed, both from principle and from necessity, to give form to the proceedings. Many of the ablest men of the country, lately leaders in the Republican party upon other issues, were there, and took part in its proceedings. They were assured that large numbers of Liberal Republicans in all the States, in every part of the country, stood behind them, ready to sustain them, and they were morally certain if the millions whom we this day here represent [applause] could only come to their support, the number of Liberal Republicans would reach half a million or more. That Convention presented a platform and presented candidates to the country—for President, Horace Greeley, [loud and prolonged applause;] for Vice-President, B. Gratz Brown, [applause,] and that Convention for the promotion and success of the principles declared in that platform, and the support of the candidates nominated by that Convention, they invited and cordially welcomed the co-operation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliation.

Those principles were so clearly and concisely stated in the platform itself, and restated in the letter of acceptance by Mr. Greeley, [applause,] and they are so well known to you all that I will not repeat them. For weeks that platform and those candidates have been before the country. Meanwhile the Convention called to nominate General Grant and to endorse and continue the practices and policies of his administration has done its work. As between the Liberal Republicans and the followers of the Grant Administration the issue is now clearly made up. It is Grant, or Greeley. [Loud applause.] While these events were passing the Democratic Republicans, whom we represent, held their conventions in all the States. The Liberal Republican movement, example of Missouri, the Cincinnati Convention, its platform and its candidates, with their letters of acceptance, were all before those Conventions, which were very largely attended by their ablest men, and the paramount question before all these Conventions was, "Shall we accept this invitation to co-operate with the Liberal Republicans?" [Applause.] "Shall we adopt their platform?" [Cries of "Yes," "yes," and applause.] Shall we nominate the same candidates? [Cries of "Yes," "yes," and applause.] And shall we elect them?" [Cries of "Yes," "yes," and loud applause.] Three cheers were here enthusiastically given for Mr. Greeley.

Shall we refuse to co-operate, and nominate other candidates, [cries of "No," "no,"] and then strive to elect them over both tickets in the field?

Gentlemen, these are the questions which you are to decide now and here. That you will decide them wisely I cannot doubt. Nor can any one doubt who looks over this body of men, representing as they do three millions of men.

Gentlemen, what means this great rising movement which we everywhere see?

What means this union upon a common platform, and this proposed union upon the same candidate—a union so sudden, so compact and so earnest as to surprise its friends and confound its enemies, which comes as the winds comes, which, to borrow a figure, "overwhelms the ordinary current of public opinion as the great storms always run counter to the surface currents."

What means all this? There are some things, gentlemen, it does not mean. It means no abandonment of what is true, of what is advantageous, of what is good in human government. It means no union upon dead issues, but a union of the living upon living issues. [Applause.] It means no union for the spoils of office, but a union of men with the same faith upon the great and paramount issues of the present hour; a frank, manly, honorable and square union of men who have the sagacity too see, and the moral courage to accept the situation; to see what is past, to deal with the issues of the present, and *for the future*; to do their duty to their country, their God, and their fellow-men.

The issue of to-day is not the repeal of the Missouri compromise, nor the question of slavery in the Territories, upon which, alone, the Republican party was organized in 1856. It is not upon that which followed when the Lecompton Constitution of Kansas divided the Democratic party in twain, and elected Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860. It is not the question of secession, nor of war to put down the rebellion, nor the abolition of slavery in the States by military order, or by a constitutional amendment, upon which Mr. Lincoln was re-elected in 1864; nor yet is it the question of reconstruction, nor the Fourteenth nor the Fifteenth Amendment, nor the question of negro suffrage and citizenship, nor the re-establishment by Federal power of universal negro suffrage as a condition precedent to the States of the South having any rights, or existence even as States in the Union.

All these have been issues in the past; great issues, sufficient in themselves to create and dissolve political parties, because ideas are stronger than men or parties.

But they are all past issues. They have been fought out, and fought to the end. They have been fought in the forum, or in the field, and they are no more in issue to-day than the Mexican war or the war of the Revolution.

We could not re-open them if we would. [Applause.] And they falsely misrepresent our purpose who say that we would re-open them if we could.

This great union, therefore, means no step backward. "Forward" is the word. [Applause.] And first of all, it means to do for all the other States of the South what it has already done in Missouri. [Applause.] Instead of proscription, test oaths, suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, a military despotism, it means personal freedom to the individual, and republican government to all. [Applause.] Instead of negro supremacy, upheld by proscription and the bayonet, it means equal rights to all men, white as well as black. [Applause.]

Instead of thieving governments organized to plunder subjugated States, it means the domination once more of intelligence and integrity in all the land. Instead of strifes, hates and robberies, it means justice, liberty, peace, loyalty and good will. And, gentlemen, for our whole country—East, West, North and South it means, instead of a war President, trained only in a military school, and whose whole character has been formed in the ideas, arts, habits and despotism of military life, it means to elect a peace President, [applause,] trained in the ideas, arts and blessings of republican simplicity of peace and universal liberty [applause]; of peace, not in chains; of liberty, not under arrest, awaiting sentence and execution at drum-head court-martial, but that liberty and peace which the Constitution secured by placing the civil law above the sword, by preserving in full vigor the sacred writ of habeas corpus, and by the right of trial by jury. It means another thing, and perhaps the most important of them all—it means the arrest of centralization of power in the Federal Government by the President.

It means to arrest the vital principle of our Republican system in which it lives, moves and has its being. That constitutions are made by the people in their sovereign capacity for the express purpose of defining and limiting the powers of Government, the powers of all Governments, State and national, and that we are determined, and our vows are registered in heaven. We are determined and Presidents and Governors and Congresses and States and Legislatures, and every Department of the Government shall obey the Constitution as it is.

It means also a genuine civil service reform, beginning first with the Presidential office.

It means to put an end forever to certain practices which have grown up with this administration; which have driven so many of the ablest Republicans to join the Liberal movement; and which has deeply wounded the hearts of all Republicans, as well as Democrats, in this country practices which never existed under any other administration, which are but too well known to all the world, and which our national good reputation is best consulted for me not even to name in this high place.

It means, also, to give strength and stability to our financial affairs and our national credit by bringing honesty, economy and fidelity to every position Federal, State and municipal, where public moneys are collected and disbursed. It means, also, the honest payment of all our obligations [applause], and means to give higher tone and greater vigor to the administration of our foreign and domestic affairs, so as to command the respect and confidence of our own people and of all the civilized world. It means to place in the highest offices of our Government men of whom all the world will say, "They are are honest, they are capable."

Gentlemen: I have thus briefly stated the situation, the duty and the purpose which brings us here. A great responsibility rests upon this Convention. If its action shall be such, as I doubt not it will be, to put an end to the misrule which for the last few years has afflicted our beloved country, this generation, and generations to come after us, will remember with pride and gratitude the Convention at Baltimore of the 9th of July, 1872.

A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed, one from each State—Hon. Samuel J. Randall representing Pennsylvania.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On motion of a delegate from Connecticut, the Convention then proceeded to call the roll of States alphabetically, for the purpose of naming the members of the National Executive Committee, which was announced as follows:

Alabama, Thomas A. Walker;
Arkansas, S. R. Cockrell;
California, Frank McCoppin;
Connecticut, William H. Barnum;
Delaware, Charles Beaston;
Florida, Charles E. Dyke;
Georgia, A. K. Wright;
Illinois, Cyrus H. McCormick;
Indiana, Thomas Dowling;
Iowa, M. M. Ham;
Kansas, Isaac E. Eaton;
Kentucky, Henry D. McHenry;
Louisiana, Henry D. Ogden;
Maine, L. D. M. Swett;
Maryland, A. Leo Knott;
Massachusetts, Fred. O. Prince;
Michigan, Wm. A. Moore;
Minnesota, Wm. Lochren;
Mississippi, J. H. Sharp;
Missouri, John G. Priest;
Nebraska, George L. Miller;
Nevada, Thomas H. Williams;
New Hampshire, M. V. B. Edgerly;
New Jersey, Theo. G. Randolph;
New York, Augustus Schell;
North Carolina, M. W. Ransom;
Ohio, J. B. Thompson;
Oregon, Robert J. Ladd;
Pennsylvania, James P. Barr;
Rhode Island, Gideon Bradford;
South Carolina, Thomas C. Simmons;
Tennessee, Wm. B. Bate;
Texas, F. S. Stockdale;
Vermont, H. B. Smith;
Virginia, John Goode;
West Virginia, John Blair Hoye;
Wisconsin, George A. Paul.

When New York was called, Governor Hoffman rose and said: Mr. Belmont has presented to the New York delegation a letter declining a re-appointment upon the National Executive Committee, and the delegation with entire unanimity present the name of Mr. Augustus Schell. Nearly all the names mentioned were received with applause.

The Pennsylvania nomination of James P. Barr, of the Pittsburgh *Post*, and the Illinois selection of the reaper inventor, Mr. Cyrus McCormick, called forth rounds of applause.

—On Wednesday, at 10 A. M., Mr. Doolittle called the Convention to order. Rev. Dr. Leyburn offered the following

PRAYER.

Almighty and most merciful God, Thou art the God of nations as well as the God of individuals; Thou art a God who rulest amongst the armies of Heaven as among the inhabitants of earth, and we desire to feel this day when we come into Thy presence that promotion cometh neither from the North, nor from the South, nor from the East, nor from the West, but that God alone raiseth up one and casteth down another. We would recognize in Thee the God of prosperity, the God of advancement, the God of wisdom, the God of success in all our undertakings and enterprises, and we desire to rejoice that Thou hast given us so much encouragement to expect Thy favoring providence in the future as we have received it in the past. It has pleased Thee to give us our heritage in a broad and a goodly land. It has pleased Thee to give us our existence in an epoch of the world's history that is full of promise and full of resources for a vast and glorious future. And, Almighty God, as we are assembled here to-day, representatives from all parts of this great nation, we desire to ask of Thee that wisdom which is requisite and necessary in the present exigency. We pray that Thy servant who presides over this Convention may have guidance from on high, in order that he may rightly administer his position. We pray that in all the efforts that are made here this day in all the speaking and in all the devices and designs that are entered upon here, there may be given such unanimity and such wisdom of counsel, as that they shall issue in a decision that shall be for the best interests of this great Republic. Almighty God, we pray that harmony may not only prevail in these counsels, but that harmony may be thereby diffused over all this land, and that from this day forth we may enter upon a new, and a happier and better epoch, even than those that have passed into the previous history of the land; that there may be no North, no South, no East, no West, but all gathered together in one common brotherhood, in one noble manhood, we may be permitted to enjoy ourselves and to perpetuate for our posterity these glorious institutions which Thou has conferred upon us as our noble heritage. All of which we ask only through Jesus Christ, our Lord—Amen.

Mr. Barr, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

We, the Democratic electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, do present the following principles, already adopted at Cincinnati, as essential to a just government:

First. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

Second. We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

Third. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion (great applause and cheers), which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

Fourth. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, (great applause), and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the States self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the Constitutional limitation of power.

Fifth. The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon our free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We, therefore, regard a thorough reform of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again posts of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Sixth. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction, annually, of the principal thereof, and recognizing that there are in our midst honest, but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of Executive interference or dictation.

Seventh. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Eighth. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest Government.

Ninth. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifice of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

Tenth. We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh. We hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate friendship and peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right, or to submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliation. [Great applause and continued cheering.]

Mr. Barr, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, spoke as follows:

Mr. President: These resolutions embrace the Cincinnati platform, word for word. Nothing is taken from it; nothing is added to it, except the preamble.

These resolutions were adopted by every State of this Union, except four, namely: Delaware, Mississippi, Georgia and Oregon.

Having been adopted with this unusual degree of unanimity, I move, Mr. President, the adoption of the resolutions as a whole, and on that motion I move the previous question.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, spoke in opposition to some of the points in the platform, whilst a number of other delegates advocated its adoption entire. One hour was thus consumed, when a vote was ordered, and resulted as follows:

THE VOTE ON THE PLATFORM.

| States. | Yeas. | Nays. |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 20 | ... |
| Arkansas | 12 | ... |
| California | 12 | ... |
| Connecticut | 12 | ... |
| Delaware | ... | 6 |
| Florida | 6 | 2 |
| Georgia | 3 | 19 |
| Illinois | 42 | ... |
| Indiana | 30 | ... |
| Iowa | 22 | ... |
| Kansas | 10 | ... |
| Kentucky | 24 | ... |
| Louisiana | 16 | ... |
| Maine | 14 | ... |
| Maryland | 16 | ... |
| Massachusetts | 26 | ... |
| Michigan | 22 | ... |
| Minnesota | 10 | ... |
| Mississippi | 7 | 9 |
| Missouri | 28 | ... |
| Nebraska | 6 | ... |
| New Hampshire | 10 | ... |
| New Jersey | 9 | 9 |
| New York | 70 | ... |
| North Carolina | 20 | ... |
| Ohio | 44 | ... |
| Oregon | ... | 6 |
| Pennsylvania | 51 | 7 |
| Rhode Island | 8 | ... |
| South Carolina | 14 | ... |
| Tennessee | 24 | ... |
| Texas | 15 | ... |
| Vermont | 10 | ... |
| Virginia | 22 | ... |
| West Virginia | 8 | 2 |
| Wisconsin | 20 | ... |
| Total | 670 | 62 |

The chairman declared the platform adopted.

Governor Hoffman, of New York, then presented a petition from 15,000 German citizens of New York, declaring that in their opinion "the ticket chosen at Cincinnati is a guarantee to peace, to a reunion of hearts, as well as hands, and to honesty, economy, prosperity and progress in the administration of our national affairs;" and asking for the nomination of Greeley and Brown. The reading was received with great enthusiasm.

NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT.

A resolution to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, was offered and adopted.

Mr. Snowhook, of Illinois, presented the name of Horace Greeley, of New York, for President, and of B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President.

The States then voted for President, as follows:

For Horace Greeley—Alabama 12, Arkansas 12, California 12, Connecticut 12, Florida 6, Georgia 18, Illinois 42, Indiana 30, Iowa 22, Kansas 10, Kentucky 24, Louisiana 16, Maine 14, Maryland 16, Massachusetts 26, Michigan 22, Minnesota 10, Mississippi 16, Missouri 30, Nebraska 6, Nevada 6, New Hampshire 10, New Jersey 9, New York 70, Pennsylvania 35, Rhode Island 8, South Carolina 14, Tennessee 24, Texas 16, Vermont 10, Virginia 22, West Virginia 10, Wisconsin 20—total 686.

For James A. Bayard—Delaware 6, New Jersey 9—total 15.

For Jeremiah S. Black—Pennsylvania 21.

For W. S. Groesbeck—West Virginia 2.

Blanks—Pennsylvania 2, Georgia 4, Florida 2—total 8. Whole vote 732.

REMARKS OF W. A. WALLACE.

Hon. W. A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania,—Mr. President, Pennsylvania, which is, not only in point of population but in the integrity and intelligence of her people, the pivotal State of the Union in this contest, asks to be heard.

In obedience to divided public sentiment among the Democracy of the great Commonwealth we represent, a part of this delegation has cast its vote against the gentleman who, in accordance with the rules and usages of the organization, is now its nominee. The men we have sought thus to represent, from their characteristics of race, of teaching and of thought, are slow to change. They are cautious of movement and steady of purpose, and they regard with distrust any suspicion any departure from the doctrines of their fathers.

They have seen no reason why they should reverse their traditions or choose for leader one who has heretofore been the embodiment of antagonism to every thought and purpose of their minds; but, sir, they are proud of their organization, for they are the men who created it; they desire to perpetuate its existence [applause] that its glorious record and its benefits may be the heritage of their children, and they will yield obedience to its discipline. [Applause.] They will accept the result that the tribunal of this last resort, the high court of their party has decreed, and in October, under the lead of a statesman of national reputation, will concentrate their forces in an invincible phalanx that shall smite with destroying power a disorganized and divided enemy. Pennsylvania, following the standard of the Democracy in the hands of its now accepted candidate, waits to lead the column to victory. [Applause.] On behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation, and by its direction, sir, I move to make the nomination unanimous.

The motion of Mr. Wallace to make the nomination of Mr. Greeley unanimous was received with a storm of applause, delegates and spectators waving hats and handkerchiefs and manifesting the greatest enthusiasm, the band meanwhile playing "Hail to the Chief." During the excitement a scene representing the White House was displayed at the back of the stage and was loudly cheered.

The President.—The motion as made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wallace) is now in order, and the Chair will put it to the Convention. The question now is whether this nomination, upon the motion of Pennsylvania, shall be made unanimous.

The question was then put to the Convention and unanimously agreed to amid loud cheering.

VICE PRESIDENT.

A ballot for Vice President was then taken, and B. Gratz Brown received the votes of all the States, excepting 6 from Delaware for John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, and 13 blanks, viz: New Jersey 9, Florida 2 and West Virginia 2. Brown's vote aggregated 713, out of 732.

The nomination of B. Gratz Brown was made unanimous amidst great enthusiasm.

A committee to apprise the candidates of their nomination was appointed, with the President at the head.

NAMES OF THE COMMITTEE.

James R. Doolittle, Chairman; Alabama, F. W. Sykes; Arkansas, J. C. McCabe; California, J. G. Downey, Connecticut, A. E. Burr; Delaware, E. L. Martin; Florida, C. W. Jones; Georgia, W. A. Hawkins; Illinois, A. M. Miller; Indiana, M. M. Ray; Iowa, J. D. Thompson; Kansas, T. P. Felton; Kentucky, B. Magoffin; Louisiana, G. Campbell; Maine, J. C. Madigan; Maryland, Philip Frank Thomas; Massachusetts, J. G. Abbott; Michigan, Geo. H. Bruce; Missouri, H. C. Brockmeyer; Minnesota, Wm. Lee; Mississippi, O. E. Sykes; Nebraska, J. C. Crawford; Nevada, S. B. Wyman; New Hampshire, C. C. Chandler; New Jersey, A. A. Hardenburgh; New York, James S. Thayer; North Carolina, A. M. Scales; Ohio, J. A. McMahon; Oregon, —— ——; Pennsylvania, W. A. Wallace; Rhode Island, Amasa Sprague; South Carolina, J. Chestnut; Tennessee, J. C. Burch; Texas, A. Smith; Vermont, L. Robinson; Virginia, Jno. L. Marye; West Virginia, W. M. Clements; Wisconsin, B. S. Weil; New Mexico, C. P. Cleaver.

Votes of thanks were tendered to Mr. Jno. T. Ford, for the use of his opera house, to Mr. Raine, for the use of his hall for the reception of delegates and clubs, and to other parties; and under a motion to adjourn *sine die*, the President, Mr. Doolittle, made the following closing remarks:

I will not detain you any further than to express my hope that the blessings of Almighty God, that the time more rich in our souls, for which we have longed and prayed, for which we have made some sacrifice and performed some labor, the time when the true system of republican government shall be established throughout our land, and when the blessings of peace shall follow it, that that time is at hand, that it is coming very soon, and that we see the beginning of its coming here and now. [Great cheering.]

The Convention was then declared adjourned, when loud cheers were given for Greeley and Brown.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

This Committee met at the Carrollton, in the room of the New York delegation, and elected the following Executive Committee:

Thomas J. Randolph, New Jersey, Chairman, and ex-officio member.
Cyrus H. McCormick, Illinois;
W. A. Moore, Michigan;
Oscar E. Eaton, Kansas;
Frederick O. Prince, Massachusetts;
John G. Thompson, Ohio;
James P. Barr, Pennsylvania;
Wm. H. Barnum, Connecticut;
Matt. W. Ransom, North Carolina;
General W. Bate, Tennessee;
Also the following Resident Committee at Washington:
Samuel J. Randall, Pennsylvania, Chairman;
W. W. Corcoran, Washington;
Hon. A. G. Thurman, Ohio;
James Brown, New York;
Montgomery Blair, Maryland.

Five members of the National Committee will constitute a quorum. For Chairman of the Committee Augustus Schell, Esq., received 27 votes, McCormick 6, Prince 1 and Blank 1.

F. O. Prince, Esq., of Massachusetts, was elected Secretary and Treasurer, it being his fourth term, he having been appointed to the same position by the Charleston, Chicago and New York Conventions. Questions of business were discussed, and the necessity of assisting the Democrats and Conservatives of North Carolina, in view of the extraordinary efforts now making by the Grantites, was generally felt, and eminent speakers directed to go there. The committee then adjourned.

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THAT NORTH CAROLINA OUTRAGE.—There seems to be already a disposition to fabricate Ku-Klux outrages at the South for the staple material of campaign documents. A few days ago a dispatch from North Carolina stated that a speech of Mr. Settle, a Republican of that State, who presided over the Philadelphia Republican Convention, had been the occasion of some riotous disturbances. The New York *Tribune*, ever prompt and emphatic in its condemnation of alleged Ku-Klux acts of violence, condemned the reported attack upon Mr. Settle as a violation of the freedom of speech, which is the right of every one. But a Grant paper of New York gives a full account of the occurrence, which the *Tribune* now declares reduces to nothing the thrilling tale of the imaginative telegrapher. Mr. Settle, according to this statement, began an account of his stewardship at Philadelphia and elsewhere, and the "Ku-Klux began asking impertinent questions." This is certainly not an unusual occurrence in political meetings. Some of the questions, however, were only too pertinent. One depraved villain interrupted the loyal flow of the judge's eloquence by asking: "Where were you when secession began?" The judge retorted by a sarcastic reference to the interrupter's stature, and the little man suggested that if Mr. Settle would come down from the stand they could promptly decide their relative physical value. Mr. Settle declined this ordeal, which was a proper and prudent thing to do, and there was no further disturbance, except loud cheers for Greeley at the close of the meeting. There is nothing in this story to curdle the most susceptible blood. The *Tribune* remarks that the "Ku-Klux" might have asked still more embarrassing questions of the orator. They might have gone to inconvenient lengths in their catechism as to his rebel record. They might have put to him unanswerable queries as to the services he rendered for the $10,000 he received as minister to Peru, which office he held for a year or so, and never left the limits of his own State. We trust the *Tribune* is not laying itself open to an imputation of Ku-Kluxism in calling upon Mr. Settle to settle up. In general, that demand, when applied to carpet-baggers, is what Ku-Kluxism means.—*Balt. Sun.*

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THE Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting at Harrisburg. Representatives were present from all parts of the Commonwealth, and their reports as to the political aspect of affairs were most cheering. The State ticket, headed by Mr. Buckalew, has created the utmost enthusiasm among the people, Liberal Republicans as well as Democrats. They contrast it with the Cameron "Ring" ticket, and openly declare that the latter must be defeated at all hazards, and the State saved from dishonor and disgrace. The nomination of Hartranft and Allen was the "straw that broke the camel's back." The connection of the former with the Evans fraud, and the known affiliation of the latter with the infamous Treasury "Ring" are too much for the honest voters of Pennsylvania, especially when the Democrats have in the field such men as Buckalew and Hartley for Governor and Auditor-General—men, who will take care of the interests of tax-payers, and not suffer them to be robbed by dishonest treasurers or easy conscienced agents. There are signs of political revolution in all the counties.

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PORTER'S OPINION OF GRANT IN 1862.—In a letter to Gideon Welles, dated January 21, 1862, Malvern, N. C., Admiral Porter expressed the following opinion of Grant: "General Grant is always willing to take the credit when any thing is to be done, and equally ready to lay the blame of the failure on the navy when a failure takes place. You will scarcely notice in his reports that the navy gave him any support, when, without its help, he never would have been made lieutenant general. He wants magnanimity, and is so avaricious as regards fame that he will never do justice to our department. His course proves to me that he would sacrifice his best friend rather than let any odium fall on Lieutenant General Grant. He will take to himself all the credit when he deserves all the blame." This tallies with the testimony given by Sumner, and the authorities quoted by him.

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WENTWORTH ON GRANT.—"Long John" Wentworth, of Chicago, in a recent campaign speech, made the following trenchant reference to one of President Grant's peculiarities:

Some years ago a president of the United States did the unheard-of-thing of recieving a present. When I was Mayor of this city, I discharged a policeman for doing that very same thing. When I was connected at one time with another institution, and one of the employees thereof received a present from his subordinates, I used my influence to discharge him, and he was discharged. I made up my mind then that, while General Grant was a good soldier, he did not understand American politics, and he did not appreciate the dignity of being George Washington's successor.

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**THEODORE TILTON, who aided so largely in Grant's first election, now says: "The strictest commentary that can be made on the failure of Grant's first term of the Presidency is the platform on which he stands for re-election. Every important promise which that platform puts forth for the future is a confession of the Administration's dereliction in the past. Each successive pledge made at Philadelphia turns State's evidence to convict the very candidate in whose behalf it was made."**

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**THE following incident presents a beautiful illustration of President Grant's idea of civil service reform: An unprincipled adventurer named Clark succeeded in getting possession of a seat in Congress, and in holding it until the close of the session, when he was ousted in disgrace. There-upon Grant removes a faithful postmaster at Galveston, Texas, and appoints this reprobate Clark in his place. And yet there are persons who have faith in Grant's profession of civil service reform.**


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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# Gettysburg Compiler.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1872.


## DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT
HORACE GREELEY, of New York
VICE PRESIDENT
B GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES R BUCKALEW, Columbia co
SUPREME JUDGE
JAMES THOMPSON, Erie county
AUDITOR GENERAL
WILLIAM BAKLEY, Bedford County

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE
RICHARD VAUX, Philadelphia
HENDRICK B WRIGHT, Luzerne county
JAMES H HOPKINS, Allegheny county

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
Jeremiah S Black, Geo W Woodward
William Bigler, William Bullock
William H Smith, H J Stevens
John H Campbell, S H Ingersoll
James Pollock, S C T Dodd,
George M Dallas, R A Lamberton
A V Dumont, William Ewing

ELECTORS
SENATORIAL
Edgar Cowan of Westmoreland
George W Skinner, of Franklin
REPRESENTATIVE
Seldon Marvin, Erie
John S Mitchell, Huntingdon
Samuel Calvin, of Philadelphia
*Inside*
[illegible]

## THE NATIONAL TICKET

The good of the country—the preservation of Institutions—demands that the military and civil now ruling and ruining be driven from power

Grant can be defeated and the National Democratic Convention has decided Horace Greeley to be the candidate to do it Decided, too, by a vote so emphatic so unanimous, as to imply the conviction in the minds of delegates that *there* choice was the choice of the party

The action of the Convention taken in pursuance of the rules so long followed by the party is law to us as it is to all Democrats

The choice then is narrowed down to Greeley or Grant With the former at the head of affairs a better day may be expected under larger rule of the latter, corruption will sap the very life of the nation Can patriotic men *now* hesitate? Democrats surely can see but one path of duty and that must lead to the defeat of U S Grant by securing so fit as all we

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* has a full and sensible article on this subject which we cannot resist spending just here to

THE ACTION OF THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION — The nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention is certainly one of the most remarkable events to be found recorded in the history of American politics Had any one predicted such a result before the meeting of the Democratic Convention, they would have been pronounced out of countenance Who the man who would have been possible but the good struggle through which this country has passed prepared the minds of men by the acceptance of new ideas and for the education upon new lines of action With the end of the war the effort to unify men in the whole nation sought to excel conducted to the restoration of perfect peace and to healing up the wounds consequent on a civil war Hence the Republican party occupied a position at the close of the struggle which would have enabled it to control the federal government for a long term of years if its leaders had sufficiently shown the needs of the nation and had acted in accordance with the progress of war and the kindred patriotism Instead of tempting to restore peace they kept the animosities engendered by the war animated by selfish motives, they suggested the south to military rule and prevented the benign purposes of a free government Being actuated by designs which were in antagonism with all true statesmanship, the administration of General Grant was so conducted as to prove unstatesmanlike to the best and purest men in the Republican party

The result was the inauguration of the Liberal Republican movement which first swept the states of Missouri and Virginia and then culminated in the Cincinnati Convention When the result of the convention was announced the platform was generally approved by the Democratic press of this country, but the candidates name received great enthusiasm only in the south As the Democrats of the southern states had aside all past prejudices and declared in favor of supporting Greeley and Brown opinion in the north and west rapidly and invariably changed With the nominations of the Liberal Republican Convention in New York when it became known which had been so mooted to divert away for preventing the unconvening of Democratic Baltimore it changed in the clearest all doubt about the result was inevitable Hence that from the Democratic standpoint the Baltimore National Convention was to great to be called

Bear in mind that when the telegraph announced the action of the Cincinnati Convention and that Greeley and Brown were endorsed at Baltimore we suddenly had Grant and Stanton set up opposed to the idea of accepting the Cincinnati nominees as the candidates of the Democratic party But while doing so we could not but to decide in clear and unmistakable terms that we should demand to be our duty to do all that lay in our power to secure the triumph of whatever ticket put forward in the name of the Democratic party Hence the Democratic convention was called upon to decide on the wisdom and the patriotism of the men whom the different States chose to represent them and we stood ready to sanction any proper course of action which they might take

When Mr Greeley was nominated at Baltimore by a two thirds vote and in accordance with all the time honored usages of the Democratic party we were instantly prepared to yield to him and to his colleague a hearty and earnest support It matched not that the *Intelligencer* is silent about the selection of other candidates, it matched not that the senior editor voted against Mr Greeley in the delegation and in the convention the moment he received two thirds of the votes of the Democratic National Convention he became our candidate And we appeal to every Democrat in Conshohocken and in every large cash on to lay aside all past prejudices and to rally enthusiastic all to the support of Horace Greeley and B Gratz Brown Plain as both capital and honest men and their election to the two highest offices in the gift of the nation will bring perfect peace to the country will restore the States to their proper sphere under the constitution will do away with all sectional distinctions and will bring about a true good government and incite speed material and commercial prosperity Every voter must decide for himself whether he will support Greeley or Grant The contest will be between them and between them alone The man who refuses to vote for Greeley is virtually an direct support to Grant and to all the abuses and corruptions of his misnamed administration

The Pittsburgh *Post* which opposed the nomination of Greeley and Brown before the assembly of the National Convention now goes towards onto their support declaring that "the action of the convention was marked by sufficient dignity force and unanimity to warrant its yielding our full allegiance and support to the candidates which we promptly pledge, her now, in another article the *Post* says

We have heard delegates to the Baltimore Convention both applauded and denounced by name for doing for opposing Greeley as the case may be prior to the nomination This Only had a perfect right to do they were sent thither to do what they thought best for the Democratic organization and we are certainly bound to sup so that each individual delegate was entitled to the course he took Now that the nominations are made we trust the natives of no man may be questioned and that all will abide the voice of the National Democracy This course will be gratifying to every opponent of the present corrupt Administration and distasteful only to the adherents of Grantism Let us close up the ranks and present an unbroken front

HALF AND HALF The Grant candidate for Governor was a Democrat To elect Rudie he must swallow him Grant President four years and now begging a re election was a Democrat and voted for Buchanan in 1856 Radicals are expected to, and will, do more swallowing

The present leaders of the Radical party were generally, Democrats many of them among the meanest and most corrupt Yet they have all been swallowed by the very men who now undertake to twit Democrats for their patriotic determination to wrest this government from the hands of a minority cold entrenched in the White House in Washington! Let Radicals look at their own parlor

THE Wayne *Citizen*, the Republican paper of Wayne county this State urges upon the assembly of the National Convention now goes towards onto their support declaring that "the action of the convention was marked by sufficient dignity force and unanimity to warrant its yielding our full allegiance and support to the candidates which we promptly pledge, her now, in another article the *Citizen* says

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## GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING

An immense meeting to ratify the nominations of Greeley and Brown was held in Monument square Baltimore, on the evening of the close of the Convention Governor White of Maryland, presided at the main stand, and the Vice Presidents and Secretaries embraced prominent Democrats from all parts of the country The stand was decorated with national flags and a beautiful arrangement of gas jets blazed forth "The Constitution" and "Greeley and Brown," whilst the bands played stirring airs rockets flashed through the heavens, and cheer upon cheer were given by the assembled thousands

John White was the first speaker He said

My friends I wish to tell me that I conducted what Greeley is going to lead us Well suppose for the sake of the argument we admit that the end of Greeley is an undiscovered country We know what the end of Grant is We know the history of the corruption and lying of his administration, and we change that Horace Greeley may be again he cannot be worse The sooner we get rid of shoulder straps and *bully ejaces* the better (Laughter and applause) The date lamented Mr Lincoln used to say that the man who gives a week in Grant's picture is not the Union man he thought Although Moses led the children out of the land of Egypt the man was not to be up to change them to the land of promise and though Moses have brought me out of difficulties Horace Greeley will bring us to the land of canaan He is pledged to bring peace and quietude to every the south He is pledge it to afford the protection of the law to all he is pledged to bring contentment and harmony to every section he is to all to promote peace and prosperity at home and respect from every nation abroad (Applause) Four years of the Grant Ingersoll administration enough for any nation and it remains for us to prove that the American constitution compounded under the prescription of Dr Greeley is able to ward off every case even Dr Grant (Laughter and cheers)

Hon Samuel T Carey of Ohio, was then introduced He declared that the flashes of the telegraph to Grant at Long Branch would not hit the nerves of the land any Reformism most Ingersoll under the honest Sage of Chappaqua

Ex Gov Vance, of North Carolina followed "Horace Greeley" he said "Is a honest, frank outspoken country and now that he says he is my friend, why should I not believe and trust him?"

Hon G W Hunter of Indiana, was the next speaker He brought good cheer from Indiana In October that State would elect Governor Hendricks and in November it would beat the dumb candidate and the infamous plot for the ruin of the Philadelphia Convention

Hon John Goode, of Virginia followed he has come to close up the ranks and move forward in one invincible and unconquerable column

A large crowd in front of the St Cloud Hotel who could not get close enough to hear the speaking at the stand stand called for Col A K McClure of Pennsylvania That gentleman responded

He said I wish was meant by the most second optimistic force I ever heard It was a gathering of the people not to discuss a single disputed question but to discuss all and all of the questions which had led to the Convention This movement is not with the politicians but with the people who are determined to save the country from lawlessness corruption and ruin

He congratulated the people of all sections on the dawn of a bright day and depicted in glowing colors the blessings that would follow the election of Greeley and Brown Pennsylvania in October would stand close behind the Sovereign State to indorse the Presidential ticket It would give a majority against the corrupt and misruled party and they would carry twenty of the 27 Congressmen Of this there could be no doubt By the same waves simultaneous in which he said that Indiana would be given by an honest and Liberal and put in the movement Mr McClure concluded with an impressive appeal for every man to do his duty Three hearty cheers were given for Col McClure

Hon John A M Cull of Virginia Judge L W Moore of Kentucky and others spoke when the demonstration came to a close at late hour

MOORHEAD, RIDDLE, MARSHALL AND STEWART — A dispatch from Washington says that the political advices from Pennsylvania at the Greeley and Brown headquarters are very significant General J K Moorhead, long a Republican congressman from Allegheny, has declared for Greeley, and will run as an independent candidate for Congress against General Negley He will be supported by the manufacturing interests, and cannot be defeated — Hon John W Riddle, the late Republican candidate for mayor of Pittsburgh is also out for Greeley

Hon Tom Marshall the ablest Republican orator in the west in a speech said I will stand like the stump for Greeley Hon William Stewart, formerly M C from Mercer and one of the most influential Republicans in the west has written that he will support Greeley He says I think the time has arrived when it is necessary to back up the corrupting influence which control Grant's administration In Scranton Union and Mason et Bradford county have declared for Greeley and nearly all the leading Republican politicians of Crawford county including a majority of the Republican county office is have openly espoused the Liberal cause

PREVIOUS to the great Presidential contest in November elections will be held on the following States North Carolina, August 1 Kentucky Mountains and Utah August 5 New Mexico September 1 California September — Vermont September 9 Maine September 9 Colorado Territory September 10 Dakota Indiana Iowa Nebraska Ohio Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, October 1 South Carolina October 16 West Virginia October 24 All the States vote for President and electors on the 6th of November and in the same day the following choose State officers Arkansas, Delaware Florida Georgia, Illinois, Kansas Louisiana Maryland, Massachusetts Michigan, Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Nevada New Jersey New York Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin Arizona holds her Territorial election on the 5th of November

OUR readers will remember that not long ago one George O Evans, of Pregiant memory pocketed some *three hundred thousand dollars of state funds* of which amount John I Hartranft who is now the Grant-to candidate for Governor, received $7,000 In order to cover up the transaction he gave Evans a due bill for the amount When Evans defalcation was discovered, Hartranft lifted the due bill but not until then He was Auditor General when this due bill transaction occurred and Evans' accounts with the State had to be settled by him The general impression prevails that the $7,000 had something to do with Evans' success in swindling the State, and the respectable portion of the Republican press, and large numbers of Republican voters intend to support him

THE speech of Hon Wm A Wallace, in the National Convention is admired and praised everywhere It was delivered in the right place, at the right time, and in the right spirit

## HOW THE NEWS OF THE NOMINATIONS IS RECEIVED

NEW YORK July 10—On the announcement of the nomination of Greeley and Brown one hundred guns were fired in the City Park. Flags were hoisted on the City Hall

NEWBURGH July 16—The Democrats here are firing a hundred guns in honor of the nomination of Greeley and Brown

Despatches report salutes and ratification meetings over the nomination of Greeley and Brown, at Buffalo Albany, Syracuse, Oswego, Sandusky Utica Long Branch, New Jersey, Bangor Maine, Tacoma New Hampshire and cities in the West

WASHINGTON, N C July 10—The nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention gives universal satisfaction among the Conservatives and Democrats here

The State convention is progressing amid unusual excitement Both parties are making tremendous efforts

PHILADELPHIA July 10—The James Page Library Company had a celebration this evening in honor of the nomination of Greeley and Brown

CINCINNATI July 10—The nomination of Greeley at Baltimore was received here with much enthusiasm When the announcement was struck on Change it was received with cheers after cheers nearly all the members joining in One hundred guns were fired on the Exchange

A large ratification meeting is being held in Covington tonight at which General George B Hedge Hon W S Rankin and others are speaking

NEW YORK July 11—The Brooklyn *Times* a Republican organ in the second district of that city says it is for Greeley

Telegrams state that enthusiastic demonstrations including salutes were made in honor of the Greeley and Brown nomination at Niagara Falls Batavia, Ogdensburg, Watertown N Y Concord N H, and many other places

KNOXVILLE Tenn July 11—The Democrats and Liberal Republicans held an immense Greeley and Brown ratification meeting last night Hon Bon M Hooper, Democratic elector for the State at large presided Speeches were made by the Hon L A A Nelson Hon L J Minnich of Pennsylvania and others Great enthusiasm prevailed Resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing the Cincinnati and Baltimore nominations

NEW ORLEANS July 11 A Democratic and reform mass meeting was held last evening at the Varieties Theatre for the ratification of the nominations of Greeley and Brown The theatre was crowded and the sounds were in the streets unable to gain admission After the meeting there was a torch light procession

PORT SCOTT, KAN July 8—An immense ratification meeting is being held in this city to-night by the Liberal Republicans S A Marlowe member of the Republican State Committee, chairman Speeches are being made by Judge Wells Superintendent of Insurance for Kentucky Judge McCleary and John McCamas Gen Blair and other Democrats Enthusiasm the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever held in this place

NASHVILLE July 1—The Liberal Republican and Democratic State Committee called on Governor Stokes tomorrow to direct the Democratic State convening in the 30th inst

Indications are favorable for a Liberal Republican and Democratic electoral ticket for Tennessee sending to that of Illinois

THE Democratic Executive Committee is constituted by the National Committee of the recent Baltimore Convention met in Washington on Friday last, and organized for the work of the campaign Ex Gov Hoge Representative Shanklin Randall of Pennsylvania Chairman General Slocum, of New York was re-elected chairman of the Congressional Committee from which Mr Randall had retired to accept the Judge of the new chairman

Senator Fenton of New York John Defrees and other members of the Greeley and Brown Liberal Committee were in conference with the committee and it was agreed that the two committees should work together in the campaign Propositions for preparing and distributing documents raising funds, etc were made after which the committee adjourned The members of the Liberal Committee reported that the advices from all quarters of the country were most favorable to the election of Greeley and Brown

Senator Cameron who was in the city the day before declared that it would take a great deal of hard work and consider able money to carry Pennsylvania for Grant

IT was good was not wanting to show how earnest sincere and unyielding is the desire among the Democracy for union of all elements for the overthrow of Grantism it is found in the utter and wretched failure of the impracticables to get up an opposition convention in Baltimore In spite of the friendly cooperation of Grant's office holders the thing couldn't be made to work With the exception of Blanton Duncan of Kentucky and the still more notorious one of Buck Pomeroy there was not a name of the slightest influence, good or bad in the handful of impracticables gathered at the Martin Institute No sooner did the impracticables assemble than they got into an uproar the shed in the midst of unseemly wrangling they adjourned Their movement which was told of so much promise to Grant and his office holders has thoroughly died away as it very merited — *Harrisburg Patriot*

THE *Catholic Mirror* the organ of its church in Baltimore which of course takes no side in Politics says editorially

The nomination of Mr Greeley at Cincinnati has excited much enthusiasm throughout all the Western and Southern States and also, though to a less sweeping extent in the Middle and Eastern States, it has never been overshadowed in the United States since the days of Harrison and Polk We think it even exceeds that great Whig uprising in vim and unanimity When we heard last Wednesday the vote of each State called in the National Democratic Convention and all the States save Ohio Michigan, with the exception of Delaware and half of the vote of New Jersey casting their vote solid for Mr Greeley, we felt the first time fully realized the tremendous extent of the revolution which has been managed and in party Politics

S G TABER, Esq long connected with the Florida *Advertiser* the leading Republican Journal of western New York, and one of the ablest and most popular Republicans of that section, comes out in a card to Hon A B Cornell, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, tendering his resignation as a member of the Committee, and avowing his determination to support Greeley and Brown

SENATOR BAYARD of Delaware, sailed for Europe on Saturday He addressed a letter to his constituents advising them to support the Baltimore nominees, and giving his reasons therefor in explanation of the opposite course he took in the Baltimore convention.

## MR GREELEY ACCEPTS

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Committee appointed at Baltimore to notify Horace Greeley of his nomination waited upon him to day shortly after twelve o'clock, at the Lincoln Club Ex Senator Doolittle, as Chairman, formally presented the official notification of the nomination to Mr Greeley, using the following language

SENATOR DOOLITTLE'S REMARKS

Mr Greeley the National Democratic Convention recently held at Baltimore charged us with the pleasing duty of waiting on you in person to notify you of its unanimous nomination of yourself as a candidate for the Presidency We were informed it would be agreeable to you to meet us here at this time and we have come in a body to place in your hands the official notification

The published proceedings of our Convention show Sir unanimity but those only who look part in them can to give the cordiality and enthusiasm with which it resolved to unite in the Liberal Republican movement to cooperate with all patriotic citizens, to support the principles declared at Cincinnati and resolved also as the best and surest mode of giving effect to those great principles to nominate the same candidates We both witnessed and felt that cordiality and enthusiasm

HAND SHAKING

Mr Doolittle then introduced the members of the Committee individually to Mr Greeley When the ceremony of introduction was over Mr Greeley spoke as follows

MR GREELEY'S REPLY

I should not have went to attempt to reply fully and fully to the important and I need not say gratifying communication Have it be that I should reply in writing but as I have fairly addressed the letter which has been by party wide consideration to the Liberal Republican Convention, it may not be necessary I can only say now that I accept your nomination as cordially and fully as the same spirit in which it was offered deserves

I must at present in a position which doubtless many would rejoice I spread one but which is still in embarrassing one, because it involves the temporary and I trust only the temporary unavoidable inconvenience of my business and I must only the temporary unavoidable inconvenience of my business and I must only the temporary unavoidable inconvenience of my business and I must

FOR SALE —One hundred and fifty cords Oak Wood will be sold on the ground or delivered. Inquire of B. C. COBEAN or April 26 H. D. SCOTT.

TO THE CITIZENS OF GETTYSBURG—The undersigned intends closing out his entire stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Notions. The goods are of the style and of good quality. Persons in want of any thing in the above line should not fail to call, as they will be sold at very reduced prices. Apr 26 tf

H. MENNIGER, Chambersburg, street next to the Keystone House, has opened his Summer Stock for the season and desires to produce a more delicious article than ever before. His Ice Cream is made of the best—and Soda Water pure Ice and even Cold. 11

## SPECIAL NOTICES

CLEAR AT LAST!

BRANDRETH'S BITTER WINE OF IRON

BRANDRETH'S BITTER WINE OF IRON will cure Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Debility, Costiveness, Nervous Complaints, Want of Sleep, Want of Strength, Want of Flesh, Want of Blood, Want of Nerve, Want of Vigor, Want of Life, Want of Health, Want of Everything that Makes Life Desirable.

BRANDRETH'S BITTER WINE OF IRON is a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Costiveness, Want of Sleep, Want of Strength, Want of Flesh, Want of Blood, Want of Nerve, Want of Vigor, Want of Life, Want of Health, Want of Everything that Makes Life Desirable.

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# Gettysburg Compiler.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1872.


## FOR THE FARMER.

### WATERING HORSES IN HOT WEATHER.

There is a warm controversy coming up in regard to the watering of horses in warm weather. At present this controversy is as a cloud no larger than a man's hand; but we are sadly mistaken if it do not come to be one of the most stirring questions of the day; one in the face of which even "Drilling *versus* Hilling Corn," "Deep Plowing," or any other illustrious subject of the past, will pale.

Several writers have of late suggested that in watering horses "while they are warm" in summer is a very bad thing; others say that "more suffer and are injured for the want of water in summer than from too much of it." The great centre of attack in this new line of thought is not Joseph Harris, although he is but one of several who has taken in hand the reformation of horse manners and customs in reference to drink.

The theory of horsemen in general is that it is an evil to perspire freely in warm weather, and that it little water be given them, they can perspire but little. "The more water we give them the more they sweat." On the other hand the laboring man in the open field tells us he is never so comfortable at work as when he is perspiring freely, and he takes his glass of cool spring water as often as he pleases. The argument from this is that what is good for the man is good for the beast. Perhaps so.

We suppose the truth lies midway between these opposing forces. At any rate the discussion will do no harm to the poor dumb beasts interested. Our own experience has been adverse to excessive watering. Even in the harvest field we think moderation is advisable. *ie constabon Telegraph.*

APPLYING MANURE.—A correspondent of the *Rural Home* writes: If the farmer has manure made, or kept though, it will become fermented; it cannot be avoided in the warm weather. Such manure is best applied on the surface, and worked in with the harrow; and if applied on winter wheat, there is perhaps no better mode, as it has the mechanical effect of keeping the surface loose to resist the frosts of winter, as well as the stimulating effect of producing an early growth of the crop. But in the use of green manures on spring and summer crops, experience has convinced me that to plow under and allow fermentation to take place in the soil, where all the volatile gases may be absorbed and taken up by the growing crop, is most economical. We are often deceived in the effects of manure by the amount used. In applying common farm yard manure in an undecomposed state, we get but about one-third the amount of manure in the same bulk that we have when used in a decayed condition.

## THE HOUSEKEEPER.

WHAT TO LIVE ON. Berries and fruit at this season of the year are not only precious luxuries, but great promotors of health. They act upon the liver, promoting that secretion naturally which many are in the habit of obtaining only by the means of artificial medicines. They thus avert many a disease resulting from a torpid condition of the liver. Another was in which they act beneficially is the mechanical effect their little seeds produce in passing through the bowels, very much the same as the watering of an irritated bowel when any hard substance touches that delicate organ, and this water, by dissolving the hardened contents of constipated bowels, keeps them in a healthier state than any pill or purgative invented by the apothecary. There can be no doubt that in the summer and fall seasons people who live mainly on fruits and berries and coarse bread can almost insure exemption from sickness, while those who eat heartily of solid meats and vegetables two or three times a day are liable to all the diseases that flesh is heir to.

COOKED CUCUMBERS. We find the following in the *Rural Southland*: "It does not seem to be very generally known," says an exchange, "that the cucumber is one of the most useful vegetables we have, and can be dressed in a greater variety of palatable ways than any other, except the tomato. It is better than the squash and more delicate than the egg plant, prepared in the same manner; can be stewed, fried or stuffed, and, above all, can be pickled, mashed up in butter and fried as fritters, more pleasant and easily prepared than any vegetable or fruit. When a cucumber just becomes too old to be used raw for pickling, it is then at its best for cooking—and may be used for that purpose even until the seeds become hard. A raw cucumber is for most of persons an indigestible abomination, however much they may admire its flavor and odor."

IN CASE OF A BAD CUT. The first thing to be done is to notice the blood that flows from the wound. If this is of a bright scarlet color and sparkles vigorously, an artery has been cut. Tie a ligature, if possible, above the wound (between it and the heart,) and send some one for the doctor as fast as he can go. If the blood is dark and flows regularly, a vein has been severed, and the case is not serious. You may be able to attend the chicken-cutter yourself with some lint and sticking plaster and a bandage. But if there is much bleeding the doctor should be called in. Pipe-clay or whiting with some dry lint over it, the whole confined with a bandage, is an excellent remedy for a bleeding wound, and many a man has saved his life on the battle field by clapping a handful of dry earth to his wound.

THE famous "two-thirds rule" was first adopted at Baltimore in 1844, when Polk and Dallas were nominated respectively as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President. It was sprung upon the Convention under peculiar circumstances, and the object for which it was devised was successfully accomplished. It was inaugurated and carried through by patriotic and sagacious men for the purpose of preventing the nomination of Martin Van Buren, who had succeeded in securing a *majority* of the delegates to the Convention, and having them instructed to vote for him from first to last. The shrewd and far-seeing politicians, however, began to realize, from certain unmistakable demonstrations of public opinion, that the nomination of "The Little Magician" would be equivalent to a defeat; and to avert such a result the two-thirds rule was adopted and a signal triumph assured in the election of Polk and Dallas.

IT is said that the reason why clerks look so much at pretty women is because their business requires them to "have an eye to figures."


DYSPEPSIA.

*Appleton's Journal* has the annexed article on the subject of Dyspepsia, a somewhat fashionable complaint, which those who are afflicted should "read carefully and inwardly digest."

"If a man wishes to get rid of dyspepsia he must give the stomach and brain less to do. It will be of no service for him to follow any particular regimen—to live on chaff bread, or any such stuff—to weigh his food, &c., so long as the brain is in a constant state of excitement. Let that have proper rest, and the stomach will perform its functions. But if he passes fourteen or fifteen hours a day in his office or counting room, and takes no exercise, his stomach will inevitably become paralyzed, and if he puts nothing into it but a cracker a day, it will not digest it. In many cases it is the brain that is the primary cause. Give that delicate organ some rest. Leave your business behind you when you go to your home. Do not sit down to your dinner with your brows knit, and your mind absorbed in casting up interest accounts. Never abridge the usual hours of sleep. Take more or less exercise in the open air every day. Allow yourself some innocent recreation. Eat moderately, slowly, and of what you please, provided it be not the shovel and tongs. If any particular dish disagrees with you, however, never touch or look at it. Do not imagine that you must live on rye bread, or eat meal porridge; a reasonable quantity of nutritious food is essential to the mind as well as the body. Above all, banish all thoughts of the subject. If you have any fear lest on dyspepsia, domestic medicine, etc., put them directly into the fire. If you are constantly talking and thinking about dyspepsia, you will surely have it. Endeavor to forget that you have a stomach. Keep a clear conscience; live temperately, regularly, cleanly; be industrious, too, but be temperate."


The Hartford *Times* publishes the following extract from a private letter of Horace Greeley to a gentleman in Connecticut. The letter was not intended to be published, but the gentleman to whom it was addressed has deemed it of sufficient interest and importance to justify its publication:

NEW YORK, June 11, 1872.

. . . I have no possible claim to Democratic support, and never made any. The Democrats will of course be governed by a consideration of their own interest. It is mere folly or prejudice that they should be influenced by making their decision by any consideration personal to my self; and if they could be, I do not desire it. Hence I have said nothing to any Democrat, unless he first addressed me. And even then I have gone no further than to say that, if I should be elected, I would treat all those who supported me alike, and asking whether they had been, in the past, Republicans or Democrats.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

A GENTLEMAN with a suspicious looking red spot on his face, entered a street car, the other day. He was asked if he had had the small pox, and answered "Yes." "Are you on my passenger ticket, and the car moved up to the other end of the car. "How long since you recovered?" asked one of the lady patrons. "Well, as nearly as I can recollect, about thirty-five years ago," replied the victim of the disease.

ORANGES. One of our most scientific gentlemen agriculturists, says the Wilmington (Del.) Republican, recently visited Florida. He thinks was offered a tract of land for $50. He purchased it. It was woodland. He grafted orange trees upon the growing wood, and it will now, it is alleged, yield him $3,000 a year from his crop of oranges. A good investment.

A STORY is told of a father in a church who, when the marriage service came to the point where the clergyman asks, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" replied: "Well, sir, I am ready to do it, although it do go against the grain. I wanted her to marry Bill Plowser, who is worth twice the money of that there man."

## LOCAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President of Judge, Robert Fisher.
Associate Judges, Joseph L. Kuhn, Robert McCreary.
Prothonotary, Thomas G. Neely.
Register and Recorder, Samuel A. Sharpe.
Clerk of the Courts, H. G. Wolf.
District Attorney, J. L. Neely.
Treasurer, Robert L. Armor.
Sheriff, Jacob Klunk.
Deputy Sheriff, Martin Klunk.
Coroner, Dr. J. L. Tate.
Surveyor, Joseph Keller.
County Commissioners, Emanuel Scribner, Reuben Wolf, Emanuel Culp.
Clerk to Commissioners, Jacob Johnson Myers, Samuel Wm. Metzgar, Chas. A. Duncan, Jr.
Directors of the Poor, Jacob Wolf, Jacob Sanders, Michael Jacob Mickley.
Clerk to Directors of the Poor, Jacob Forney, Conrad E. Bucher.
Physician, Dr. A. H. Boyer.
County Auditor, Jacob Hilbish, Daniel Sweney, Isaac Bender.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess, D. J. Hall.
Council, Theodore Norris, C. A. Boyer, John H. Bushman, E. G. Johnston, E. C. Bender, Jacob Culp.
Clerk, J. Andlebaugh. Treasurer, S. E. Kessler.
Constables, Wm. J. Tate, Michael Crilly.
School Directors, Hiram Warner, J. Andlebaugh, J. M. Krauth, W. H. Long, J. A. Kitzmiller, Benjamin Culp, Secretary, J. M. Krauth. Treasurer, E. G. Johnston.

OF THE NATIONAL BANK.

President, George Swope.
Cashier, J. Lewis Bair.
Teller, Henry S. Joner.
Directors, George Swope, William Young, Henry Witherow, David Zendler, Henry Wolf, Michael Wible, Wm. J. Martin, Jacob A. Wolf, John Walsh.

OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

President, George Arnold.
Cashier, Samuel Bachman.
Directors, George Swope, Samuel Kurtz, John Brough, John Bushman, George Arnold, Daniel Culp, John Wolford.

OF THE NATIONAL GETTYSBURG BANK.

President, George Swope.
Cashier, Samuel Russell.
Teller, H. C. Wright.
Directors, Jacob Rice, Jacob Culp, Jacob Bingham, Jacob Rice, Jr., Wm. Wright, Jacob Hoke, Jacob Culp, Jr.

LODGES.

Adams Lodge, No. 84, I. O. of O. F. Meets every Saturday evening, in Odd Fellows Hall, 1st and 3d Monday in each month.
Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 536, A. Y. M.—Current of a full moon. Railroad streets, 2d and 4th Thursday in each month.
Early Washington Lodge, No. 188, I. O. of T. Baltimore street, every Monday evening.
Adams Division, No. 121, S. of T.—Meets every Thursday evening, in Spangler's building.
Cayuga Tribe, No. 1, I. O. R. M.—In Junior Hall, every Friday evening.
Howe Council, No. 24, O. U. A. M.—In Spangler's building, every Wednesday evening.
Warren Council, No. 101, Jr. O. U. A. M.—Meets every Tuesday evening, in Spangler's building.


ADAMS COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED MARCH 18, 1856.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—Samuel R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—F. M. Fahnestock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, H. A. Picking, Jacob King.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, S. R. Russell, E. G. Johnston, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township; Samuel Myers, Reuben Wible, H. A. Picking, Mountain View; Jacob Lefever, Abbottstown; Wm. Ross White, Liberty; H. C. Peters, York Springs.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the County of Adams. It has been in operation for more than 3 years, and in that period has made but one assessment, having paid losses by freebating that period amounting to over $2,000. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to either of the Managers.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company, on the last Wednesday in every month, at o'clock, P. M.

Nov. 21, 1871. tf

HOWE'S ARABIAN MILK CURE FOR CONSUMPTION And all Diseases of the THROAT, CHEST & LUNGS,

(The only Medicine of the kind in the World) is a Certain cure for ordinary colds and coughs in a few hours, like magic.

It has the remarkable property of ripening the most obstinate Tubercles, and healing the diseased lungs in the worst cases of Consumption in all climates, and in all seasons, when any physician can do any good.

Also,

DR. HOWE'S ARABIAN TONIC BLOOD PURIFIER,

which differs from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLOOD.

It is Purely Vegetable, and releases a thousand of all diseases, health is right again, and makes Pure Rich Blood.

For "GENERAL DEBILITY," "LOST VITALITY," and BROKEN-DOWN CONSTITUTIONS,

I challenge the "Universe" to find Howe's Tonic. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Price $1 per bottle, six for $5. Sent to Order, Sole Proprietor, New York. Sold Agents at HUBER'S, 327 Baltimore street, Gettysburg, April 1, 1872. 3m

New Spring and Summer CLOTHING.

LATEST STYLES

AT CUNNINGHAM'S

Chambersburg Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

All kinds and styles of Clothing for Men and Boys' wear. Also, always on hand, Shirts, Undclothing, Collars, Suspenders, Neck ties, Hosiery, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Notions, Musical instruments, &c., &c.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Carried on that its branches, and I have just received the largest and best selected stock of

Cloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Jerseys, Linens, &c., &c., ever brought to this place, which will be made up in the latest style by the best workmen, that I can get.

F. CUNNINGHAM.

May 10, 1872.

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Purely Vegetable, FREE FROM ALCOHOL

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile cheap rum, whiskey or Fusel Oil mixed with spirits and dyes to imitate Liquors, but a medicine of great power to cure the sick. Indeed, called "Vinegar Bitters" have been found to cure chronic diseases of long standing, and the sick and invalids, no matter what their complaint, or how much medicine they may have taken, or how long they have suffered, are invited to try the virtues of these Bitters before they despair of health. Over 1,000 cases of Chronic Diseases are on record in our office, which have been cured by Vinegar Bitters, after all other remedies had failed to bring relief. Ladies who are suffering from any form of disease peculiar to their sex will find these Bitters a most agreeable, speedy and sure cure. Persons who are confined to their rooms, unable to attend to their business, and those who are in the decline of life, will find a sure cure in Vinegar Bitters. Persons who are subject to sickness should use a bottle of Vinegar Bitters as a family medicine.

Vinegar Bitters are not a drink, but a medicine, made of the pure vinegar of the Native Vine, with the medicinal properties of roots, herbs, barks and berries, so combined that they act with great power upon the Liver, Stomach, Blood, Heart and Nerves. They are a gentle purgative, as well as a tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Viscera in Bilious Diseases.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bad Breath, Low Spirits, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Pain in the Joints, Gout, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scurfy Skin, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases, Fever and Ague, etc.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the combined virtues of a Cathartic and a Bitter, combined with the best Tonic, Aperient and Diuretic.

They are Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are not to be drunked like whiskey, brandy and other stimulating liquors, but should be taken in small doses, three times a day, as a tonic, to tone up the system.

For Cleansing the Blood whenever you find its course sluggish, or impure, look out for Pimples, Eruptions or Sores breaking out on the skin. Keep the blood pure and healthy, and good health will follow. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Scrofula or Scrofulous Humors, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Sores, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system by the use of these bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of many, many persons, destroyed and removed, says a distinguished physician! There is scarcely an individual, upon the face of the earth, in good health, who harbors the poisonous worm. It is not upon the healthy, healthy body that worms exist, but upon the diseased, unhealthy, impure, clogged and foul diseased living monsters of disease. No system can be free from them, by exercising the ordinary precautions, while the system from its impurities will be a fit habitation for them.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Painters, Typesetters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they are liable to be affected with mineral poison in their bodies, should take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally, as a preventive.

Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, Cumberland, Red, Roanoke, James, Appomattox, Tombigbee, Alabama, Alleghany, Monongahela, Kanawha, Hudson, Mohawk, Susquehanna, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Sacramento and many other, as well as many other rivers, throughout our entire country, during the Summer and Autumn, and in fact and deed, are invariably an offspring of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Torpidity of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, and other abdominal viscera.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., in these, as in other constitutional diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most stubborn and inveterate cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these causes in a similar manner. By purging the blood from the impurities causing disease, and by restoring to it the elements of life and health, they cure all diseases and ailments, which are the offspring of such causes.

No Person can take these Bitters according to the directions and remain long sick, provided their bones are not actually crushed to pieces, or their vital organs so injured or broken down that there is no longer the power of life to repair the damage done to the system.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bad Breath, Low Spirits, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Pain in the Joints, Gout, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfy Skin, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases, Fever and Ague, etc.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the combined virtues of a Cathartic and a Bitter, combined with the best Tonic, Aperient and Diuretic.

Fortify Do not build your houses in malarious localities, if you can help it, but if you must, fortify your system against the effects of the malaria with Walker's Vinegar Bitters. No miasmatic man can take hold of a system thus fortified, the liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nervous system being invigorated, defence-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one half wine-glassfull. Eat good, nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chops, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take no medicine except the Bitters. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

J. WALKER, Prop'r, R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agt's., San Francisco and N. Y.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

April 12, 1872. 1c9y

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES ARE THE BEST.

NEARLY EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND NOW IN USE.

Five Hundred and Thirty-five Sold in York and Adams Counties in the last twelve months.

They have stood the test of nearly twenty-five years, and it is no experiment to purchase one. It has no equal in the world.

Has Been Lately Improved.

It is simple, light running, quiet and durable, is warranted to do all kinds of Family Sewing, using Silk Twist, Linen or cotton thread, fine or coarse, thus Beaver cloth or leather may be sewed with great strength and in a manner the Machine may be adjusted for Gauze, or the finest fabric.

Be aware of the false representations of other Agents, call at the salesroom and examine for yourselves. our Machines are all warranted and thorough instructions guaranteed. Terms moderate; to suit purchasers.

Cotton, Linen, Silk, Oil, Needles, &c., constantly on hand at Branch office with

MISSES TRITLE & MARTIN, opposite Court-house, Gettysburg, Pa.

WOOD & IVORY.

General Agents for York and Adams Counties.

No. 18 North George Street, YORK, PA.

Also Agents for

E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S Celebrated PATTERNS OF GARMENTS

FOR LADIES, MISSES BOYS AND LITTLE CHILDREN OF BOTH SEXES.

April 19, 1872. 1y

WM. N. MILLER'S Marble Works,

Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Every description of work executed in the finest style of the art.

All kinds of WROUGHT, CAST and WIRE RAILINGS furnished on the shortest notice.

June 17, 1870. tf

Tipton & Myers's PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES,

Gettysburg, Pa.

Make all styles of PICTURES, from a diminutive to the size, PLAIN OR COLORED.

VIEWS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Photographs at an appreciation.

The new and beautiful CHROMO, entitled the "FAITHFUL CROWNED," companion to the "CHANGED CROSS," and all other chromos, at publishers' prices.

STEREOSCOPES, and all styles and sizes of FRAMES, ALBUMS, CORDS and TASSELS, &c., &c., &c.

May 12, 1871. tf

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,

of all kinds—fresh and of best quality, can be had at

BUEHLER'S DRUG STORE,

Gettysburg, Pa.

BOOKS & STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, GOLD PENS & PENCILS, TOILET ARTICLES, PEN KNIVES, &c.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

OF ALL KINDS—WARRANTED PURE.

Chambersburg Street, near the Diamond.

Feb. 16, 1872. tf

Presidential Campaign!

CAPS, CAPES & TORCHES.

Send for illustrated Circular and Price List.

CUNNINGHAM & BILL, MANUFACTURERS, No. 20 Union Street, Phila.

June 7, 1872. 3m

NOTICE, of the different descriptions—prunes, every quotation, stay, etc.—on paper, bound and in sheets, always for sale, cheap, at the GETTYSBURG COMPILER office.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

NO. 1, A FARM, two miles north-west of Gettysburg, adjoining Spring Hotel property, 135 acres, with large BRICK HOUSE, large Switzer Barn, Penade House, and other improvements. Price $9,500—not more than cost of buildings.

NO. 2, A FARM, two and a half miles north-west of Gettysburg, adjoining No. 1, 116 acres, with good STONE HOUSE, barn and other improvements. An excellent grass farm. Price $7,000.

NO. 3, A FARM adjoining No. 1, and town lots of Gettysburg, containing 119 acres, with STONE FARM BUILDINGS. It is divided by the Chambersburg Turnpike and comprises many very choice building lots. Price $8,500.

NO. 4, A FARM, five miles from Gettysburg, on public road, 152 acres, good land in good condition, with large BRICK HOUSE, large Bank Barn, all in good condition. Price $60 per acre.

NO. 5, A FARM, 175 acres, four miles from Gettysburg, on public road, excellent FARM BUILDINGS, red land, ½ timed. Price $8,000, half cash.

NO. 6, A FARM IN FRUITFARM, ten miles north of Gettysburg, on public road, about 80 acres good land, with excellent new buildings. Price $4,500.

NO. 7, A GOOD RED LAND FARM, 150 acres, comfortable HOUSE and all needed out-buildings, and Barn, land limed and in good order, good grass farm, near Baltimore Turnpike, 7 miles from Gettysburg, 3 miles from Littlestown. Price $8,000.

NO. 8, A TRACT OF CHESTNUT LAND, three miles from Gettysburg, on York pike, 40 acres, good HOUSE and STABLE, a good stand for store or mechanic. Price $2,000.

NO. 10, A VERY GOOD FARM, 150 acres, well situated, on public road, all in good order, good grass farm, near Bonaughtown, 7 miles from Gettysburg, 3 miles from Littlestown. Price $8,000.

NO. 9, A TRACT OF CHESTNUT LAND, three miles from Gettysburg, on York pike, 40 acres, good HOUSE and STABLE, a good stand for store or mechanic. Price $2,000.

NO. 10, A VERY GOOD FARM, two miles west of Gettysburg, on public road, all in good order, good grass farm, near Bonaughtown, 7 miles from Gettysburg, 3 miles from Littlestown. Price $8,000.

NO. 11, A VERY GOOD STOCK FARM, two miles east of Gettysburg, on York pike, 80 acres, or will sell 10 acres, about 4 timed, a good FRAME HOUSE, 1 out House, well watered. Price cheaper cash—terms easy.

NO. 12, A VALUABLE FARM, 251 acres, of which 100 acres heavy Timber, Oak, Hickory and Walnut, five miles west of Gettysburg, on public road, two new Buildings, will sell 60 or the whole; excellent land, well timed, 20 timed. Price $75 per acre.

NO. 13, A GOOD FARM, 100 acres, 7 miles from Gettysburg, on Harrisburg road, good FRAME HOUSE and Barn, all kinds of fruit. Price $8,000.

NO. 14, A FIRST-CLASS RED LAND FARM, 160 acres, or will sell one half two miles from Gettysburg, on Harrisburg road, good Weatherboarded HOUSE, Bank Barn, abundant fruit, land limed and in good order.

Also, several other Farms and Town Property, for sale. Also, Western Lands and Town Property, to exchange for Adams County Farms. Apply to

A. G. MCCREARY,
Attorney for the Owners,
Gettysburg, Pa.

June 3, 1870. tf

LUMBER AND COAL!

THE undersigned has removed his Lumber yard to the northwest corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, but 1 door north of his old location, where he will be glad to have all his friends call and favor him with a share of their patronage. An excellent grass farm. Price $4,000.

NO. 3, A FARM adjoining No. 1, and town lots of Gettysburg, containing 119 acres, with STONE FARM BUILDINGS. It is divided by the Chambersburg Turnpike and comprises many very choice building lots. Price $8,500.

NO. 4, A FARM, five miles from Gettysburg, on public road, 152 acres, good land in good condition, with large BRICK HOUSE, large Bank Barn, and large Switzer Barn. Price $5,500—very cheap.

NO. 5, A VERY GOOD FARM, two miles from Gettysburg, 256 acres, with large BRICK HOUSE, large Bank Barn, all in good condition. Price $60 per acre.

NO. 6, A FARM, 175 acres, four miles from Gettysburg, on public road, excellent FARM BUILDINGS, red land, ½ timed. Price $8,000, half cash.

NO. 7, A TRACT OF CHESTNUT LAND, ten miles north of Gettysburg, on public road, about 80 acres good land, with excellent new buildings. Price $4,500.

NO. 8, A GOOD RED LAND FARM, 150 acres, comfortable HOUSE and all needed out-buildings, and Barn, land limed and in good order, good grass farm, near Baltimore Turnpike, 7 miles from Gettysburg, 3 miles from Littlestown. Price $8,000.

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NO. 11, A VERY GOOD STOCK FARM, two miles east of Gettysburg, on York pike, 80 acres, or will sell 10 acres, about 4 timed, a good FRAME HOUSE, 1 out House, well watered. Price cheaper cash—terms easy.

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A. G. MCCREARY,
Attorney for the Owners,
Gettysburg, Pa.

June 3, 1870. tf

WILMINGTON & READING RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

WE ARE OFFERING THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of this Company at 85 and accrued interest. Interest payable January and July. The bonds are in 1000s, 500s and 100s, and can be registered free of expense.

The coal, miscellaneous freight and passenger business are constantly increasing. The receipts for the year ending October 31, 1871, were $790,778.22 more than the year ending October 31, 1870. The increase for seven months ending June 1st, 1872, over seven months ending June 1st, 1871, was $14,857.46.

Bonds, pamphlets and information can be obtained of

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

40 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

June 5, 1872. (Mch 27-1y)

ANOTHER BAKERY!

THE undersigned has opened a Bakery at the corner of Washington and High streets, Gettysburg, and invites the public to call and see the

FRESH BREAD, ROLLS, TWIST, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c., EVERY DAY.

By using the best of flour and other materials, and doing his work well, he hopes to give satisfaction in every case. Call at or send your orders to the Bakery, corner of Washington and High streets, opposite the Female Institute and Powers's Granite Yard.

CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN.

April 17, 1868. tf

CUT THIS OUT

FOR REFERENCE.

AT HORNER'S DRUG STORE

You can always get the best and cheapest

PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, PERFUMERY, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN TOILET SOAPS, &c., &c.

Gettysburg, Jan. 15, 1871. tf

NOTICE.

Investors and Holders of U. S. '62 5-20 Bonds.

THE United States Government has long advertised for the redemption of $100,000,000, of 5-20 Bonds, which will be paid on and after December 1st, 1871, at which time interest on said Bonds will cease, persons holding '62 5-20s will do well to have them presented at our counter for examination, and have them prepared for collection. Exchange is now a money determiner. If an exchange is desired, we will name any investment sought.

We have for sale

Northern Pacific Railroad Gold 7 3-10 Bonds,

A REAL ESTATE AND RAILROAD MORTGAGE COMBINED.

These Bonds are recommended by Hon. Hugh McCulloch, late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, Hon. J. Edgar Thompson, President Pennsylvania Railroad, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States, and Jay Cooke, Esq., the well-known Government Banker who negotiated for the United States Government the 5-20's loans. These Bonds we exchange for 5-20's, or sell at par and accrued interest, for the present, without commission. Call for pamphlet and circulars, and read for yourselves.

J. EMORY BAIR,
Cashier Gettysburg Nat. Bank.

June 20, 1871. tf

First National Bank of Gettysburg

PAYS INTEREST,

AS FOLLOWS:

ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Months, | 3 per cent. per annum. | |
| 6 " | 4 " | " |
| 12 " | 5 " | " |

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Jan. 5, 1872. tf

WHEAT WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the HIGHEST PRICE for GOOD WHEAT, at GLENWOOD MILLS, (formerly Mellhenny's) on Marsh Creek, in Highland township, Adams county.

GEORGE INGELL.

Dec. 18, 1868. tf

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Third floor, over J. M. Danner's Store, Centre Square,

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Superior and Cheap Blank Books made of the very best material the market affords. If you are dissatisfied with the price you have been paying, or if your books wear out too soon, give me a trial. All other BINDING AND REPAIRING done neatly, cheap and promptly. All orders by Express or Mail meet with prompt personal attention.

JOHN W. STEWART,
President Book Binder,
York, Pa.

April 28, 1871. tf

J. W. WOODWARD, Oyster Packer,

No. 58 CENTRAL AVENUE,

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Trade, Hotels and Families supplied the year round.

May 29, 1871. tf

Jesse D. Keller,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

Post Office, Hanover, York county, Penn'a. Surveys made in any part of this and adjoining counties.

Dec. 3, 1869. tf

JOB PRINTING—plain and fancy—all varieties—done neatly and cheaply at the COMPILER office. No country office in the State is better prepared to do everything in the Job Printing line.

1872. SUMMER. 1872.

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WASHINGTON BUILDING,

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Large and Peremptory Sale of MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

A Good Cassimere Suit from $7 to $12.

We have stocked our Retail Department with a full line of Mens', Boys', and Children's Suits, at prices to suit all classes of buyers.

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CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, in large variety to select from for measure.

Full Line of Men's and Boys' FURNISHING GOODS.

163, WEST BALTIMORE STREET. 167

May 10, 1872. tf

J. M. WALTER'S Grocery & Notion Store,

YORK STREET, GETTYSBURG.

(PICK HIS MAPLE TREE IS PHONE.)

Always on hand, a large stock of

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Molasses, Rice, Spices, Soaps, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Fish, Salt, Hominy, Buckets, Cucumbers, Glassware, Crockeryware, Tedewares, L